NO CANAL BILL THIS YEAR?

THAT'S WHAT CHATEMAN CANNON TOLD THE HOUSE PRSTERDAY.

gs Said There Was Not Time to Conside Properly a Measure of Such Importance Referring to the Treasury Situation, He Said There Would Be a Deficit of \$159,000,000 This Year and \$80,000,000 for the Year Ending on June 30, 1900.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 9. In the House to-day Mr Cannon expressed the conviction that there was not time enough remaining at this session Cougress, or the House at least, to properly someider the Nicaragua Canal and the Steamhip Subsidy bills. Although Mr. Cannon said he spoke for bimself only, it was felt in the House that he was expressing the sentiments the managers or some of them, and that any effort to bring these measures forward in the closing days of Congress would be bitterly majstell Mr. Cannon spoke in connection with the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill, and was making a general statement to impress the House with the necessity of econemrin appropriations, when the Micaragua and a baidy matters were injected by a question from Mr. Dockery of Missouri. Deep interest was felt in Mr. Cannon's statement and many mestions were asked. He announced his sympathy with the movements in behalf of the two projects, but asserted his unwillingness to proceed until there was time for ample, intelligent discussion of the measures-until the nited States had acquired title to the strip of ground in which the canal was to be dug and until legislation had provided the means

to pay for the work After calling up the Sundry Civil Approprianon bill, Mr. Cannon made a brief statement of rs provisions, and then made a general statement of the prospective revenues and expenditures of the current and coming fiscal year. Secretary Gage, he said, last October estimated the deficiency for the current year at \$112.the deficiency for the current year at \$112-180,000; the netual deficiency for the seven months ended Jan 31 was \$93,000,000. At the same rate of expenditures and receipts for the same rate of expenditures and receipts for the remaining five months the deficit for the year would amount to \$159,000,000, besides the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the treaty of peace. The available cash balance in the Treasury on the lat prox. inclusive of the gold reserve, was \$274,000.000, of which \$200,000,000 was derived from the sale of bonds. At the end of the current fiscal very the cash balance will have been reduced to \$208,000,000; and this estimate took no account of the sinking fund, which is unprovided for. It amounted for the current very to \$53,000,000. Secretary Gage's figures for the coming year. Mr. Cannon said, were \$241,000,000 of expenditures and \$611,000,000 of receipts, leaving a deloit of \$30,000,000. But this estimate took no account of the increased expenses made necessary by the results of the war with Spain, including the army of occupation and the additional navy.

Some will ask, continued Mr. Cannon, if you are in favor of these, I say, yes. The exames that make it necessary for the linited feates to maintain this increased army and navy are behind us, and no gentleman, in my judgment, can fall to meet the situation. But it is the part of prudence to see that not a dollar appropriated save for an efficient public service, and, in the absence of the necessary revenue to meet the expenditures, to provide sufficient revenue.

Mr. Dockery Dom., Mo.) inquired if the Sec-

fleent revenue."

Mr Dockery (Dem., Mo.) inquired if the Secretary sestimate made any account of the extenditures that would follow from the enactment of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill.

Mr Cannon said the estimates, of course, aid not take into account that matter, nor the cost of the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Canal Mr Payne Ren. N. Y.) inquired what amount the Secretary had estimated for the cost of the

the Secretary had estimated for the cost of the army for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Cannon-It is \$145,000,000 for the army and \$42,000,000 for the Navy Department.

Mr. Psyne-Does the gentleman believe that the expenditures will amount to any such Mr Cannon-Yes, in view of the obligations

My Cannon—Yes, in view of the obligations that rest upon us in our outlying possessions. Beferring to Mr. Dockery's question, Mr. Cannon said he was willing to join hands with his political associates and support legislation that should encourage and build up the merchant marine, and after the conclusion of negotiations with the foreign countries, notably learning and Costa Rica, by which the United States gets control of a strip on which to build it, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, which shall marry the Atlantic and Pacific Appiance — But," he added, with intense carnotness, "not until the House shall have ample opportunity for proper consideration of the propositions.

the propositions.

Mr. Beekery—I understand that the gentle-man does not favor the addition of the Nica-ragua Canal bill to one of the great appropria-In latts

Mr Cannon—This is now the 9th of February.

In my epinion, with the remaining legislative dass and many of the nights filled with the dassage of which is absolutely necessary, if we are not to which is absolutely necessary, if we are not to have a special assistion, it is absolutely impossible for this House to give intelligent, fair and copper consideration to legislation that would construct the canal or give substantial aid to the merchant marine.

Mr Carmack Chem. Tenn. asked Mr. Cannon if he were to be understood as saying that lecause of the expenditures following acquisi-

ecause of the expenditures following acquisi-ion of foreign territory we must spend less at home. annon replied that nothing he had said

the construed in that way He would be found, he said, standing in his place enving proper appropriations or doing ing to cripple a great and prosperous who had doubled themselves and half since Issue Appliance.

scople who had doubled themselves and half sann since Issa. [Applause]

If Herdourn, Chairman of the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who had come in while Mr. Cannon was speaking, asked that gentleman if he was meant to be understood that there was to be no opportunity afforded at the present session for the consideration of the measure he had name?

Mr. Cannon replied that he was but one member of the House and spoke for himself only. But I am convinced, he continued, by reasons that satisfied ny mind, that it also had be legislate upon either proposition with the great legislate upon either proposition with the great legislate upon either proposition with the great legislate upon either proposition with the

ereat back of legislation pressing upon the House, and which must be passed if a special session is to be avoided.

Mr. Hepburn How many of the appropria-tion bills are ret to be acted upon by the House:

All Hepburn How many of the appropriation bills are yet to be acted upon by the
House:

Mr Cannon—The Sundry Civit, now inder
consideration; Fortifications and Coast Defence, list yet reported; the Army and Navy,
all yet reported and the General Deficiency, a
list important one, and, judging from the
estimates furnished, to carry a large sum of
hoosy tais year, the preparation of which has
not been entered on.

Mr. Hepburn Business for five days.

Mr. Cannon became engaged at this point in
an animated coloquy with Mr. Alden Smith of
lichigan, who asked if he was not in favor of
liding the engal now, when all the conditions
were so favorable, the complications so few,
and, it was of the great benefits to be derived
by posterity, of bonding the future revenues of
the acquirty to may for it. He pressed these
questions with great periminally and Cannon
answered with greatylegor of tone and manner.

I have been heretofore, he said, "and am
now in favor of following that policy which
with security of the earth to the sky, on an
appropriation seconsulered that the means for
its construction will be provided. Applause,
an appropriation seconsulered that the means for
its construction will be provided. Applause,
an interest the construction of the Nicaragua
analona point of the said of the project
that nigsted the consent to the earth to
these featuring to be latter friends of the project
that the character of the cannot be earth to
the construction with the function of the Nicaragua
and the construction of the construction of the project
that the control of the project
that the enthalms is:

Mr. Smith said his purpose was to object to
be a control of the project to
be a construction of the project
that the enthalms is:

Mr. Smith said his purpose was to object to

In view of the comparatively slight increase of cost of masonry docks, as shown by the bids recently opened for the masonry dock at Roston, the Navy Department recommended that authority be granted to change the specifications for the three docks so as to permit stone to be guistituted for timber. Secretary Long and Chief Endicott of the Bureau of lards and Docks were before the Committee for three hours to-day explaining their recommendations and urging the superiority of stone docks over those constructed of timber. The Committee took a vote soon afterward and resolved not to change the plans. h said his purpose was to object to Advertations from the right of the base the Canal bill considered when from the Canal bill considered when from the committee having it in

Cannon responded this he was willing to it considered wherever the gentleman is began or an one else could tell what he the met of the canna, when he or any second stew title in the United States will on which it is to be constructed, but any use cless had possession of all acceptance of an intelligent consideration materials and it necessary, bond the Government of the canada. In the effort to raise the useful and if necessary, bond the Government of the canada. Apparatus

senting the farming interests throughout the country were in attendance, and will arge Congress to take such steps as are necessary to promote farming industries. The adoption of a resolution expressing the opinion that the Filipinos should be treed and allowed to manage their own government as seen as this country had established neare was the first business transacted by the convention. The following officers were elected for the challeg year: President J. C. Wiltorn of South Carolina; Vice-President, J. J. Miller of Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer, A. B. Welsh of New York t although I should prefer to raise the by foathin — Abpatien... www. Lean, Wash imported if Mr. Can-aight an early issue of bonds was probthe in-terest of the control of the in-terest of the control of the in-terest of the control of the interest distribution the control of the revenues at and test, without an increase of this not a dollar is appropriated for the let immediately and urgently

s Dem., Tenn. Does the gentleman

Washington, Feb. 9.—The House to-day passed the joint resolution reported from the first time and twill return to our factors are the close of that service without the first passed the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Wars and Means to change the first time as if the close of that service without the first passed in the close of that service without the first passed in the close of that service without the first passed in the close of that service without the first passed in the close of that service without the first passed in the close of the first passed in the close of the first passed in the close of the first passed in the service without the first passed in the close of the first passed in the service without the first passed in the close of the first passed in the service without the first passed in the service without the first passed in the first pa

PRODUCT OF CIVIL SERVICE LAW. Senators Charge the Supervising Architec

to the office, and said that he had noticed that

resently, when public buildings were author-

zed, provision was made that they should be

erected by private architects. He attributed

Architect, who had been appointed under the

Civil Service law, and he mentioned the case

of a very distinguished architect who sub-

mitted to an examination and was rejected be-

eause of his handwriting.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo. 1—Do I understand that

they have a civil service examination for a Su-

Mr. Gallinger-Yes, and the man who occo

pies the position to-day is a product of the

civil service system. And they are now dis-

crediting him, and saving that he is not

competent to make plans for a public library

in Washington or for a Government building in Chicago, and that those jobs must be given to architects who could not pass a civil ser-

nation. • Having disposed of twenty-six pages of the bill, the Senate at 3:45 went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

LASUALTIES AT MANUAL

The Killed, Wounded and Wissing Nov

Aggregate 208.

Washington, Feb. D .- These additional car

ualfies evere reported by Gen. Otis in a de

Wounded-Private Alexander F Burns, Com

FIRST MONTANA.

Wounded-Private Lester Pierrestoff, Con pany C.

FIRST NEBEASKA

Killed-Artifleer Gustave F. Edlouds, Company B. Private William Philipot, Company F. Private William Philipot, Company F. Private H. G. Living-ton, Company M. Wounded-Privatea Charles Keekley, Company A: George I. Clother, Company B: Robert E. Childers, Company B: Freil Kuhn, Company C; Oral F. Gibson, Company F; Ballos T. Bridges, Company F: Haarr Seabrook, Company H; Grant Boyd, Company K; Francis Hanson, Company L; Moro C. Shinerd, Company M; Daniel Campbell, Company M.

TRUMD AUTHLEEN.
Wounded-Private James J. Grateg, Battery
K; Private James T. Lenhy, Battery I.

PRST COLORADO

FOURTKENTH INFANTRY Wounded—Private William Bush The total casualties resulting from all en-gagements since the evening of ich. 4 aggre-gate 298, as follows: Killed, 3 officers, 50 on-listed men; wounded, 8 officers, 199, enlisted

HOSPITAL SHIP FOR GEN. OTIS.

The Relief to Go to Manila and Take

Women Nurses and Hospital Corps Men.

Washington, Feb. 9 - Special provision to

he care of the sick and wounded at Manila

being made by the Medical Department unde

the direction of Surgeon-General Sternberg In addition to the regular force of trained fo-

male nurses and the Hospital Corps men in the

Phillippines, it is proposed to send to Gen. Oto

150 additional Hospital Corps ment on to fifteer

seting Assistant Surgeons, a number of hos

pital stewards and a large quantity of medica

pital stewards and a large quantity of medical supplies and delicacies for the sick and wounded. This force will leave New York about the Loth last, on the hospital ship Relief. The Relief will go via the Sucz Canal and on arrival at Manila will form a floating hospital, for which purpose it is provided with 300 hods. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. Assistant Surgeon in the army, has charge of all preparation for supplying the army with female nurses. She said to-day that Gen. Ories army is now provided with seventeen trained female nurses and ten more are en coute to Manila from Sar Francisco. In addition to these nurses the National Committee, auxiliary to the Red Cross, has provided for twelve nurses. Four te accompany the Great Sherman and Sheridan, while eight female nurses will also go on the Relief.

NATY DRY DOCKS.

House Committee Refuses to Change the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. - The House Committee

on Naval Affairs this afternoon declined to

accede to the recommendation of Secretary

Long that the plans for the new dry docks

authorized last year, be changed so as to allow

their construction of masonry instead of wood. In view of the comparatively slight increase of

National Farmers' Alliance

of the National Farmers' Alliance and Indus-

trial Union was held this morning in the par-

lors of the Vendome Hotel Delegates repre

senting the farming interests throughout the

Amending the New Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. H.-The House to-day

Washington, Feb. 9. The animal meeting

men: missing, 2 enlisted men

Wounded-Private Civile E. McVay, Com-

spatch from Manila received to-day:

pervising Architect?

with Incompetency. THEIR REPORT PRESENTED TO THE WASHINGTON, Feb. 9,-The Senate to-day re-PRESIDENT YESTERDAY. sumed consideration of the Legislative, Exscutive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which

was begun yesterday. The proviso in regard Result of the Inspection of Southern Camps to the copyright was, on the auggestion of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), struck out, so that the All Pound in Excellent Condition, but some Defects Noted in the Quartermasmatter may be fixed up in conference. ter's Department-Congestion at Tampa The appropriations for the Civil Service No Chemicals in the Beef Used. Commission were agreed to without note or WARRINGTON, Feb. 9.- The commission ancomment, but when the payagraphs referring to the office of the Supervising Architect of the pointed by President McKinley to investigate Transury was reached Mr. Gallinger (Rep. made some contemptuous references

conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain concluded its work to-day, and, after presenting its report to the Prestadjourned sine die. The inquiry the commission was begun in Washand after the examination of this to the incompetency of the Supervising witnesses the commission decided several inspect the Southern camps. The commission went to Jacksonville, where Gen. Lee's camp impressed the members most favorably. While at Jacksonville a sub-committee visited Ferandina, and by a thorough search of the land records established the falsity of the charge published in several yellow journals that Secretary Alger was financially inter-ested in the selection of the camp at that place. Another sub-committee went o Tampa, and by personal inspection me to the conclusion that there was much truth in the reported congestion of troops and upplies at that place. It was evident from the inquiry that the army officers in charge of he transportation arrangements had done all in their power to relieve the congestion, but that the railroad facilities were hardly equal to the demand, and that the congestion was practically unavoidable.

WAR COMMISSION'S WORK.

in Washington or for a Government building in Chloago, and that those lobs must be given to architects who could not has a civil service examination.

Mr. Cullom (Ren., Ill.) agreed with Mr. Galinger's remarks and said that he had tried every hard to bring about some sort of system by which an architect could be chosen without going through the serformance of a civil service examination. He did not know who the present architect was, but he knew that the people were not willing to trust him with the erection of public buildings. He hosed that, some of these days, a plan might be agreed upon to secure a Supervising Architect capable of taking charge of public buildings and erecting them within a reasonable time and in a decent way.

Mr. Cockrell approved generally of the Civil Service law, but said that it had been carried to a most deleterious extent, so that the law was an ignominious and disgraceful fallure.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev. expressed his total opposition to the Civil Service law, which had done more harm than good, and would continue to injure the service as long as the law remained on the statute books.

Mr. Perkins (Hep., Ch.) joined in the attack upon the Supervising Architect, and told of a large building being erected in San Francisco, which, instead of being an ornament to the city and a credit to the Government, was an exessore. He exhibited a picture of this building, which was declared by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.), who looked at it, to be "like a factory."

Mr. Perkins-Our mill in San Francisco is a pleasant picture in comparison with that work of art. We have half a dozen power houses there more beautiful to the eye than that aplendid picture presented here as a work of art hy the Supervising Architect, except to easy that a skilled architect could not be obtained for \$4,500 a year. It would be wise and proper, he thought, for Congress to increase that compensation and to provide for the appointment by the President or Secretary of the Technical examination.

Having disposed of twenty-six p From Jacksonville the investigation was transferred to Fort McPherson, Ga., where the cospital was inspected and found in excellent condition. The next stop was made at Annis on, Ala., where Camp Shipp, under Gen. Royal T. Frank, received much attention. It was here that members of the commission discovered traces of clothing that was not up supplies. It was not until some time later that the commission learned that when the war broke out kersey of the regulation standard ould not be obtained in the country, and though the mills were going night and day, an inferior quality had to be accepted rather than deprive the men of their much needed cloth-

At Huntsville, Aia, another apparent defect in the management of the Quartermaster's Department was discovered. There new tentage received by the troops but several months be fore was leaking like a sieve and causing many complaints. The solidiers failed to understand why this should be and why they had received eight instead of feeler owner durk, as provided by law, but on returning to Washington the matter was explained to the commission by officers of the Quartermaster's Lepartment, who showed that the demand for tentage was so great that the Government was compelled to go into the open market to purchase what tentage could be found until the material of the proper weight could be manufactured.

factured.

The commission was favorably impressed with the locality of all the completes, and though there had been much criticism. Chickanaugh Park after a careful inspection the opinion was unanimous that it was an excellent camping site for the troop. Member of the commission were of the opinion, however that some of the best parts of the park had no been utilized for compling surposes, and the heasignment of regiments to certain designated services was not performed with the best parts of the park had not been utilized for compling surposes, and the parts of the part

the assignment of regiments to organ designated says was not performed with the best judgment. It was apparent, too, that the open ground had not been used as much as it should have been, and that there was no centimony secured showing that the water study statement and the same of the control of the cont

Henry Curtis of Iowa Appointed on the Colonial Board.

WASHINGTON, Feb. D. Henry Curtis of Iowa was appointed to membership on the Colonial Board by the President to-day. His appointpoard by the President to day. His appointment fills the vocancy caused by the resignation of Curtis Guild Jr. of Boston, and completes the personnel of the board. Mr. Curtis was indorsed by Senators Alisson and Gear of his State. The other members of the board, Robert I Kennedy of Olio and Curties W. Watkins of Merligan, have organized and are now performing their official dates.

Two West Point Cadels Dismissed.

Washington, Feb. D - Secretary Alger to-day fixected the dismissid from the Military Acad F. G. Lane of Keosauga, in , cutets of the second class. These young uon had been recommended for dismissal by the Academic Board for violations of rules. They tendered their resignations, but the Secretary decided to follow the board's recommendations. The nature of their offences could not be ascertained from the War Department. my of Charles L. Baens or of Monorly, Mo., and

Last Discrimination Against Ex-Confedcrates Removed

NATIVE INFORMERS SHOT. They Were to Testify Against the Murderers of Englishmen at Poonah.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. BOMBAY, Feb. 9.-Two native brothers at Dravida who were informers against the murderers of English officials at Poonah during the jubilee fêtes in June, 1897, were shot last evening. They were both fatally wounded. No arrests have yet been made. The brothers had been summoned to appear in court to-morrow give testimony against the murderers.

The Times of India says that the murders prove beyond any reasonable doubt the exist nce of a mysterious conspiracy at Deccan to commit outrages for the purpose of defeating the ands of sustice.

"THE BROWN MAN'S BURDEN."

denry Labouchere's Paredy on Kipling's

Poem Addressed to Us. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN LONDON, Feb. 9.—Henry Labouchers, the Lib ral and editor of Truth, has published a parody on Kipling's "The White Man's Burden," which being widely auoted. It runs:

Pile on the brown man's burden To gratify your greed: too clear away the niggers. Wao progress would impede. The acreaming of your eagle

THE RESISTANCE SINKS AT HOLYHEAD. She Was Armor Plated and Was Used Experiments in the British Navy.

tee on through fire and slaughter-

There's dollars in the job!

anecasi Cable Desputch to TRE BUN. LONDON, Feb. 9.-Her Majesty's ship Re stance, from Portsmouth for Liverpool, put into Holyhead this morning, leaking badly rom causes which could not be ascertained. She had not been in collision nor had she me with any other mishap which would have started her leaking. She was moored in the harbor, but afterward slipped her cable and ank at high water. Her crew was saved The Resistance ranked as a non-effective

ressel. She was armor plated and of 6,270 tons. She had been used at Portsmouth in experiments

ENGLISH CHURCH DIVORCE LAW. Lower House of the Convocation Votes

Against Marrying Divorced Persons. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Lospon, Feb. 9.-The lower house of the onvocation of the Church to-day passed a solution on motion of the Archdencon of Oxford, declaring that the law of the Church of England does not recognize divorce, and asking the Bishops to devote themselves to securing ction of Parliament to the end that the Church shall not remarks divorced persons, whether

The Dean of Canterbury offered an amendcoreees, but it was defeated by a vote of 41

THOMAS BROWNELL BURNHAM WEDS New York Manufacturer and Clubman Mar ried in Christ Church, London, Yesterday.

Appeared Cable Desputch in Tier Str. LONDON, Feb. 9 - Thomas Brownell Burnhan of New York was married in Christ Church, Maytair, to-day to Mrs. Elith Kay of Vorkshire

Mr. Burnham is the Vice-President of Holmes, Booth & Haydens, tamp manufacturers, of 87 Park place. He is interested in several other brase manufactories. He has a place at Tuxedo and is a member of the Union, Rac-quet and Tennis, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Laweers, New York Yacht, Westminster Ken-nel, and Carthere Gun clubs. He has been abroad for several months.

Minister Tower Presents His Letter of Recall. Special Cable Despotch to Tur MUN.

VIESSA, Feb. 9.-Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to Mr. Charlemagne his letter of recall. Mr. Tower goes to St. Petersburg as Ambassador to succeed Mr Hitchcock, who was recalled to become Score tary of the Interior in President McKinley's

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Loxpox. Feb. 9 - Fire destroyed the large warehouse of the London Cork Company, Minories, E. C., this morning. The fire started at So'clock, and, fed by a quantity of chemicals, soon enveloped the whole building. One of the side walls fell across the adjoining railway arch, smashing the signal box, tearing away the telegraph wires and rendering the fracks impossable for some time.

England Walting for Full Samoan Reports. Special Cable Desputch to The Son.

Loynes, Feb. 9 - In the House of Commons o-day Mr. Brodenck, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, announced that only incomplete telegrams had as yet been received from the British Consul at Apia. The Government would, therefore, await the arrival of full consular despatches from Samoa before taking

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-Senator Platt of New York visited the President this morning with Thomas G. Alvord, who is a candidate for appolitiment as Librarian of Congress. After the interview Sengtor Platt said he believed the appointment of Librarian would be made within a few days, but he expressed no opinion as to the outcome. Immediately after Senator Platt and Mr. Alvord left the White House scorators Hoar and Lodge had an interview with the President in regard to the candidacy of former Representative Barrows of Massa-chusetts for the same office. The appointment will go to Hubert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Museum. The place has been offered him, and if he declines it will probably go to Mr. Barrows.

Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. D -The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate Capt. Theodore Mosher, Twenty second infantry to be Pay master, with rank of Major. Lieut Col. Frank M. Coxe, Daputy Paymaster (iet. Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cove. Daputy Paymaster colli-cral, to be Assistan Paymaster General, with rank of Colonel.
Major Albert S. Tower, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. 197th Volunteer Infantry—Pirst Lieutenant Colonel. Wright, to be Captain: Second Lieut. Thomas W. Tratter, to be First Lieutenant, First Sergeant Samuel C. Samuels Company M. to be Second Lieutenant. Naminel C., Naminels, Companie M., to be Second Licentenant. George A., Corran, Collector of Customs, district of Passamagnoship, Mr.

(o), Denby Starts for Manils on Feb. 31. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. Col. Charles Denby, a nember of the War Investigating Commission who was selected by the President as a memwho was selected by the President as a member of the Philippine Commission, will leave San Francisco on Feb. 21 for Mandia, where he will join President Schurman and Prof. Woresser. Col. Denty intended going with the other members of the commission by way of the Siez Canal, but was delayed in the preparation of the report of the War Commission. By going from San Francisco he will arrive at Mandia almost as soon as President Schurmau.

Melvin Brackeleer. The wedding of Maria Theresa de Bracke

er and Oscar Francis Melvin was quietly cele brated just evening in the Church of St. Francis Navier in West Sixteenth street. Only rela-tives of the couple and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond de Brackeleer, at 258 West Ninety-eighth street.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

TO DEFEND FRENCH COURTS

DREYFUS REVISION DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO-DAY.

Five Ex-Ministers Outline the Opposition to the Government's Attack on the Court of Cassation-M. Maxeau's Report Says Beaurepaire's Charges Are Groundless.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, Feb. 9.—Several members Chamber of Deputies, including ex-Ministers Brisson, Sarrien, Barthou, Poincare and Bourgeols and ex-Ambassador Decrais, have collectively sent a letter to the Government in reference to the attack on the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation. They say that they base their belief in the innocence of the Judges upon M. Labret's statement to the Chamber of Deputies, the inquiry of M. Mazeau. First President of the court, and the report of the committee of the Chamber. They declare against the proposal to deprive the Criminal Chamber of the right to deliver judgment upon the Dreyfus affair, contending that the Gov-ernment bill for that purpose is not a law of

appeasement, but a statute of civil discord.
In the course of the letter the writers say 'If the court is disqualified it will mean the triumph of calumny. The whole Court of Cassation will then be called in question, and the highest jurisdiction of the country will be placed by the executive at the mercy of defamation. France has as much need of a respected judiciary as of a strong army. To pass a law of mere expediency would be a stroke of brute force, affecting the liberty, honor and life of French citizens.

This indicates the basis of the opposition the Government will have to meet in the Chamber to-morrow. Ex-Prime Minister Ribot is expeeted to vote and use his influence against the bill. The report of M. Renault-Morliere, the re

porter of the committee to which was referred the bill of M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, altering the procedure in cases of revision of legal judgments, was distributed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, as were also the papers in the matter of M. Mazeau's inquiry. M. Renault-Morliere's report recommends the rejection of the Government's bill. The committee, the report says, thinks it very doubtful that it would satisfy the nublic if the investigation of the Dreyfus case were begun over again by the whole Court of Cassation. The decision of the full court would be long delayed and less respected than that of the criminal division alone It would then be said that the judgment of the ourt, the basis of which was vitiated at its inception, was deprived of all authority. The report points out that the objections to the bill are indisputable, inasmuch as it violates the principle of separation of the judicial from the executive branch and threatens the whole judicial system.

The report of M. Mageau, First President of the Court of Cassation, upon his inquiry as to the truth of M. de Beaurepaire's accusations against certain members of the criminal section of the court, are published here this more ing. They consist of summaries of the evi dence given by anti-Dreyfus witnesses complaining of the hostility of President Loew and Councillor Bard toward them and the testimony of others affirming the correct and impartial attitude of those gentlemen

M. de Beaurepaire has written a letter to the Echo de Paris explaining way, on Dec. 26, he wrote to M. Bard, saying: White noting with pain that we are widely separated in this affair, I none the less remain your old and sincere friend." He justifies this expression upon the grounds of the traditional politeness obtaining among the magistracy, although at the time of his writing he was aiready collecting gossip upon which to base his attack on MM. Loew and Bard

The Journal Official publishes M. Mazeau's report, which includes letters from MM. Locu and Bard refuting M. de Benurepaire's neenes. tions. Even Gen Chanoine, former's Minister of War, testifies to their impartiality. There is nothing in the entire collection of documents that gives even a vestige of ground for the attacks upon the criminal section.

The meeting of the Cabinet to-day was exclusivel devoted to a discussion of the Re-vision bill. It was decided to demand the immediate consideration and adoption of the unmodified measures by the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, and by the action of the House the Ministry will stand or fall. It is expected that the Government will obtain a small majority

NOT TO CHANGE GERMAN ARMS. Minister of War Says the Small-Bore times Are Not a Success.

Special Cable Bespotch to THE St BERLIN, Feb. 9 - Gen. von Gossler, Minister of War, replying in the Reichstag to-day to mestions of the Committee on Military Estimates, denied the report that tiermany intended to adopt a new small-bore rifle. The experiments with such arms, he said, had not been satisfactory enough to warrant a change. Experience with small-bore rifles in the Spanish-American war had proved unfavorable. The wounds inflicted by them were light and had mostly healed in a month.

He further soul that no change was contemplated in the style of bullet used. Germany certainly would not adopt a bullet like the dum-dum. . The adoption of such a bullet would be an ethical rather than a military It would be a matter for the conforence called by the trar to discuss

The Sale of Liquors in the Houses of Parlia

Special Cable Despatel to Title St. Loxpon, Feb. 9 - A bill was introduced in the House of Commons to-day to exempt the sale of intoxicants in the Houses of Parliament from the provisions of the licensing acts. The courts recently held that the sale of intoxicant in the houses was illegal because drinks musbe served to visitors at any time.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

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Warm Clothes

are necessary these frosty days. Maybe you'll be glad to know that this morning we add several more lines to our sale of

Men's Winter Suits at

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These were \$25, \$22, 320 and \$18. Many Blue and Black Suits amongs: them Men's Trousers,

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Formerly \$8, \$7 and \$6.50. For your further comfort during this unusually bitter spell, we've marked

150 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters.

\$16.00.

They were \$28 and \$25. All sizes.

At our New York Store only.

DEBATED THE CHURCH WAR. Both Houses of Parliament Devoted Their

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Feb. 9.-Both the House of Lorde and the House of Commons devoted their respective sessions to-day to debating the Church question. In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury appealed for time o allow the Bishops to exercise their influence against anti-ritualist practices. The Bishops of London, Winchester and Ripon, and certain temporal peers who are prominently identified tion in the secular courts, though admitting the necessity for some action. The debate was adjourned.

In the House of Commons the anti-ritualist champion, Mr. Samuel Smith, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, affirming that "having regard to the condition of lawlessness prevailing in the Church of England, some legislative steps should be taken to secure obedience to the law," Mr. Smith struck the keynote of the anti-ritualist position in contending that the Church was fast drifting into Romanism, and that the establishment of the confessional especially was cutting the country to the quick. Viscount Cranborne, eldest son of Prime Minister Salisbury, defended the High Church movement, which, he declared, was the energetic movement of the day. He added that Mr. Smith's statements were inaccurate, and his

inworthy. Among the other speakers were Messra, Bir. ell, Carvill and Williams, who are stanch Nonconformists. They opposed the amendment. Mr. Birrell said that he sympathized more with Viscount Cranborne than with Mr. smith. He refused to participate in the hanging of one party in the Church at the bidding of another. He added that the widening chasni in the Church was inevitably tending to dises tablishment, for which it was the duty of the House to prepare. (Liberal cheers.)

methods of winning people to his views were

Mr. Williams concurred in the opinion that disestablishment was the only remedy for the trouble. Neither litigation nor coercion was

The contemptuous references of certain of the speakers to Romanism and the Pope drew forth a strong protest from Mr. William Redmond, whom the Roman Catholic members applauded

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Government leader in the House, lamented the lack of charity and moderation displayed by some of the speakers Mr. Smith, he said, had used the term Protestant in such a parrow sense that Luther him self would not have recognized it. He added that all agreed that disobedience to the laws of the Church existed. The Bishops had the power to end it, and legislation would not only weaken their authority, but be a serious blow o the Church and Protestantism itself. The amendment was rejected by a vote of

THE NERNST ELECTRIC LAMP. A German's Invention Which May Replace

Special Cable Despatch to Tux Sus. LONDON, Feb. 9.-Walter Nernst, a professo n the Goettingen University, has invented an electric lamp which does not require inclosure in vaccount, as is the case with the present glow lamp. The Nernst light is emitted by a roo omposed of rare earths, similar to those used in the manufacture of the Welsbach mantle These rods do not conduct electricity cold, but heated. They give out a mild, yellowish light, and work equally well at any pressure, with consequent economy in copper.

The invention was discussed by the Society of Arts last evening Messrs Swinburne and Ayrton, the celebrated chemists, declared it to be the greatest discovery in many years. The invention created a sensation among the memhers of the society

bers of the society

Prof. Nerust's lamp is intended to take the place of the ordinary incandescent electric lamp, and according to the records which he has made in experimental work, it promises great economy in the production of light. As used in the present incandescent or glow lamps, the electric current is conducted to a flament of carbon, which, because of its electrical resistance, or choking effect upon the current, is raised to a white heat, and thus emits light. To prevent the destruction of the carbon by burning it is inclosed in glass bulbs from which the air has been exhausted Prof. Nernst does away with the glass bulb entirely, for in place of the combustible carbon flament he uses fluments of magnesium oxide or other materials are notable for the large proportion of visible light rays which they radiate. The intellight and the Welsbach gaslight mantless are examples of their value in this regard. These materials are, however, under ordinary circumstances non-conductors of electricity and Prof. Nerust's discovery, which admitts of their value for they are heated they become conductors. I sing this discovery in experiments with a hollow magnesium tube, he obtained results which showed the expenditure of only 180 watts of electrical energy per candle power, against about three watts per candle power for the ordinary glow lamp. This economy in the use of electric energy could be utilized either by puting three times as samy lamps on a wire circuit or by reducing the size, and consequently the cost, of the copper conductors for the current. The cost of these is now very great.

the current. The cost of these is now very great.

So far as has been made public, Prof. Nernst has not yet settled upon a commercial form for his lamp. In an experimental form he accomplishes the initial heating of the magnesium filament by piscing it in the focus of a reflector, under which is also a soiral coil of plathnum wire. A current is first passed through the platinum, which turnishes heat enough at the focus of the reflector to render the magnesium conductive. The current is then switched through the magnesium, and this, becoming incandescent, gives out the light and also gives out heat enough to maintain its own conductivity.

RICH KLONDIKER WEDS IN LONDON Alexander Macdonald Will Return to Yukon with His Bride.

Special Cable Desputat to Tax Sun. London, Feb. 9 - Alexander Macdonald, gold miner of Dawson City. Alaska, reputed to be the possessor of a fortune of £27,000,000. was married to-day in the Roman Catholic Church at Brixton to Margaret Chisholm. daughter of the Superintendent of the Thames water police. Macdonald, who is called the "King of the

Klondike," was born in Nova Scotla and is 40 years of age. Macdonald arrived in England shortly before Christmas. He had never before then seen the young woman he married. He spent Christmas in London and afterward delivered a letter of introduction which he brought with him to Miss Chisholm's father. He immediately fell in love with the daughter, and their marriage was arranged in the quickest possible time, because of Macdonald's business affairs. which necessitated his return to the Yukon almost immediately.

The bride is 30 years old and very pretty.

She is a descendant of the ancient clan of Chisholm, which fought so gloriously at Cuiloden. The veremony was performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Canon Chisholm, of Glasgow. The bridegroom is a big, stern man and looks the typical miner. The church was filled mostly with youngsters, who stood upon the benches with mouths agape eveing the Klondiker.

SPAIN TO KEEP THE CAROLINES? Sagasta Notities the Queen Regest That the

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

Manago, Feb. 9 Prime Minister Sagasta has told the Queen Regent that the Government considers it desirable, even necessary, to retain the Caroline Islands, especially in view of the loss of the Philippines. The Government has received several proposals for the purchase of Gen Campos has promised to support Seftor

No Settlement of the Panama Strike. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS.

PANAMA, Feb. 9. - The laborers here are still holding out for a dollar in gold per day, but the railroad company refuses to grant their demand. The company intends to put a gang of BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St. | men trom Flamingo to work to-morrow at La Bocs. Transit on the railroad is still impeded.



For those who are four months fore-sighted, we have Spring suits at \$12.50 -- last Spring they cost \$25 to \$15.

For those who live for to-day, with no thought for the morrow, we have Winter suits at \$12.50 -a few days ago the prices were \$25 to \$15.

Young men's sizes (31 33 34) Spring or Winter, \$10.

Next Spring or next Winter we can give no better cloths, no better work; but what we do give will be new, must be new—therefore this sale.

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and is to be found at all first-class Cafes, The American Gentleman's Whiskey

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You expect that whatever we do shall be done well-you shall never be disappointed. Newest proof of it—our Photographic stock. Top-notch excellence—in harmony with our Eye Glass reputation. And with the schmidt Clip which doesn't slip—50 cents.

II East 42d, North Side of Street, Next Manhattan Hotel. Scalints' Prescriptions filled. Factory on premises, suck repairing. OPEN EVENINGS. Phone 1988-88.

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TIFFANY STUDIOS ANNUAL EXHIBITION

will continue for Friday and Saturday. 333 FOURTH AVE. 25TH

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN ARABIA. Clash Probable Over the Sultan's Grant of a Coaling Station to France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BOMBAY, Feb. 9.—It is reported that the Sultan of Oman, Arabia, has promised to lease o France a coaling station near Muscat, one of the three chief cities of the Sultanate. It is stated that the British authorities have protested against the granting of the lease, and tested against the granting of the lease, and that the British warship Eclipse, Rear Admiral Douglas, will sail hence for Muscat to-morrow. The British here are excited over the matter. They declare that France and Bussia are intriguing to crush British influence in Oman, and that they will find the Sultan an easy tool. He is weak and unfriendly to British interests. It is asserted that several Russian agents recently arrived in the coast countries of the Persian Gulf. Russia has sent a Consul to Muscat, though she has no trade there.

Many Wrecks on the Irish Coast. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Bun.

SKIBBEREEN, Feb. 9.-Terrifle weather is prevailing along the Irish coast, and great quantities of wreckage are being washed ashore, most of which is of a character indieating the loss of vessels carrying timber.

Many Bidders for the Prussian Loan. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 9,-The new Prussian loan has been subscribed for many times over. Applications have been received from London, New York and Paris. The scrip is quoted at 92%. Thousands Go to Carlsbad

yearly to regain their health. The

Natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is evaporated from the waters of the Springs at Carlsbad, and contains the same curative properties. Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is certain in its action, and cures constipation, catarrh of the stomach, diabetes, liver and kidney complaints.

Sir Henry Thompson, F. R. C. M. B., London, in his lecture on the Preventive Treatment of Calculous Diseases, states: "My belief, after a long and large experience of the employment of Carlsbad Water in this country, is that in most instances it is more useful than when taken at the spring itself." Sold by all druggists .- Adv.